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ABSTRACT

The Social Science Research Council's (SSRC) purpose is to sponsor social science research programs and research projects and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research and post-graduate academic training. The tri-annual newsletter contents include: brief articles; announcements of research grants and scholarships made by SSRS and other institutions, both foreign and domestic; SSRC research reviews; reports of the several SSRC committees; and, notes on miscellaneous SSRC activities. Operating budget for 1971-72 is reported to be $9,120,000. Thcse interested in receiving the newsletter regularly are advised to make inquiries to the Council. (DJB)

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Social Science Research Council Newsletter 11

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SSRC budget 1971/72

In October 1970 the government published its plans for cutting public expenditure. These savings have affected the 1971/72 budgets of all five research councils to varying extents, and at the end of December the SSRC's Secretary, **Jeremy Mitchell,** *wrote to all Registrars, Secretaries of Faculties, Heads of Departments and Principals to explain the SSRC's new financial situation.*

The reduction in the anticipated budget has had considerable effect on the SSRC's policies and particularly on postgraduate training. In order to explain the reasoning behind the Council's decisions to as wide an audience as possible, the Secretary's letter is reproduced below.

The SSRC's total budget for the current financial year (1970/71) is £3,264,000. The Government has told the Council that its total budget for the financial year 1971/72 will not exceed £3,800,000 (at 1970/71 prices). This represents an increase of just over 16 per cent in real terms between the two years which, in the context of present Government policy on public expenditure, must be considered as very satisfactory.

In spite of this, the ceiling of £3,800,000 does present very considerable problems, as the Council had previously been doing its forward planning in the context of a budget of £4,169,000 for the financial year 1971/72. The Council has therefore been faced with the need to take decisions which will bring substantial savings in the immediate future. The problem is made more acute by the fact that expenditure in the financial year 1971/72 is largely determined by decisions that have already been taken in 1970/71 and earlier years. This applies to expenditure both on research grants and postgraduate training – for example, studentships, bursaries and fellowships for the current academic year overlap the 1971/72 financial year, and these had already been awarded before the Council was given its new ceiling figure.

The result is that although there will be a substantial real growth in the Council's budget, the Council's room for manoeuvre – in terms of new financial responsibilities – will be narrow in the next financial year. The Council has decided that savings will be made in the following areas.

Central expenses and SSRC Research Units

Central expenses are being rigorously pruned and there will also be some savings in the proposed expenditure of the three SSRC Research Units.

Research grants

Financial commitments for new research programmes and projects will be 15 per cent lower in the 1971/72 financial year than originally planned. Demand for research grant funds has been rising rapidly during the first five years of the Council's existence and has reached a record level in the current financial year. The Council already finds itself in a situation where it does not have enough money to fund all the research grant applications which it considers to be of satisfactory quality, and this is likely to persist next year.

Postgraduate training

Research Fellowships. No new Senior Research Fellowships will be awarded in 1971. The Conversion Fellowship scheme will not, however, be affected and you will shortly be getting a letter giving details of this.

Bursaries. The total number of new bursaries awarded by the Council in 1971 will be the same as in 1970 – 635. Quotas to individual departments may, of course, be different and will be announced in May 1971.

Studentships. The total number of new studentships awarded by the Council will be the same as in 1970 – 1520. As with bursaries, studentship quotas allocated to individual departments may vary from 1970, though guaranteed quotas will be met. Quotas will be announced in May 1971. There is also an important change in the Council's rules about the extension of two year studentships for a third year. This is explained in full in the Annex which accompanies this letter.

The combined effect of these decisions about postgraduate training is that, over the country as a whole, the number of new entrants to postgraduate training in the social sciences supported by the SSRC will be lower in 1971 than in 1970 – though the experience of individual departments will, of course, differ.

The Council regrets the need to have had to take these decisions and has tried to ensure that they have been applied in ways which will cause the least possible long-term damage to the development of the social sciences. It may seem paradoxical that they come at a time when the Council is experiencing a substantial rate of growth, but this is an inevitable consequence of an organisation which has necessary and desirable long-term commitments being faced with a sudden and immediate change in its rate of growth.

Perspectives on the SSRC

At the end of December 1970 four Council members retired. Three of these — **Sir William Hart, Professor Marie Jahoda** *and* **Mr G.D.N. Worswick** — *were founder members of the Council and the fourth,* **Sir Roy Allen,** *joined the Council not long after its inception. Since the SSRC has now passed its fifth anniversary the Council asked these four retiring members to comment briefly at the December Council meeting on their experiences of SSRC policies and procedures. The following extracts, which concern the wider policy issues of interest to* **Newsletter** *readers, are edited from the transcript of their talks.*

Use of Social Science

Our concern with the relationship between social scientists and government was first discussed at the successful SSRC annual conference held at Warwick University in 1967. The outcome was the creation of an ad hoc Committee of Council, the Social Science and Government Committee, which has since become an established one because, I hope, the results have proved sufficiently encouraging for Council to make it permanent. One of the Committee's schemes is the guide to unpublished material in government departments. This is just one of the things that we have done and, though we started with statistics in mind, we have increasingly moved over to information generally, by no means only statistical. *(Professor Sir Roy Allen).*

We also need to get social scientists, or, let me say, interpreters of the social sciences, into industry and commerce. There is not enough use being made of social science research (which I think this Council has done so much to strengthen and help) because there is a lack of communication with the actual employers in business and industry. And studentships are still primarily necessary from the point of view of providing teachers in this growing field. But I would hope that the Council sometime might undertake a review and look at the question of how far it is in fact producing interpreters who are going out into the business world and the commercial world. *(Sir William Hart).*

Research

I feel that there is total intellectual confusion about the word 'inter-disciplinary' in the universities, and may be in our minds too. If one goes through the list of projects that we have considered under the heading of inter-disciplinary, one discovers that something is classified as inter-disciplinary if it is about a topic that could be dealt with by different disciplines, or if the method of study in, say, anthropological enquiries, involved some psychological techniques. I have not yet come across an inter-disciplinary study which is conceptually inter-disciplinary, and where the ideas are properly integrated between various fields. Recently I have come to doubt whether this is possible. However, many people maintain that this is what they actually do. Of the few available inter-disciplinary studies some could be described as cross-sterilisation rather than cross-fertilisation. It occurs to me that the latter may perhaps be achieved if various disciplines approach one and the same topic within their own competence, rather than dabbling in neighbouring fields. *(Professor Marie Jahoda).*

If the establishment of SSRC research units can be criticised at all, it is because this encourages a change in university life which I regard as dangerous. With the greater demand for student places and an obviously changing staff/student ratio, the possibility of doing research as a university teacher will diminish in the next five to ten years. While we did not intend the establishment of units to speed up this dangerous development, and while I strongly believe that we should have research units, I feel the Council should think very seriously about the unanticipated consequences which the unit policy may have for research by faculty members. Through the studentship scheme we are sufficiently involved in universities to want the university teaching to be of a high standard of academic excellence which in the social sciences requires a faculty actively engaged in research. I hope the Council will think about this effect on university teachers as the question of further units arises. *(Professor Marie Jahoda).*

There is one other question which I want to raise; does the Council wish to accept permanently the present arrangements whereby individual researchers can have direct access to the Council asking for relatively small sums, whether or not these applications include their own salaries? As things stand there is nothing to prevent two people in the same department of the same university asking the SSRC for funds to carry out research in the same field. Of course the most obvious duplication can be dealt with as it is already when we receive two similar applications from different universities. But do we want to go on being prepared to receive small applications on any subject from anywhere, or would we rather operate at a somewhat higher level, whereby applications from individuals would come to Council via departments and would be related to some organised programme of research of that department? So far as principles go there is quite a lot to be said for either arrangement. The reason why I raise the question now is that I have a feeling that

Council will not be able to sustain indefinitely a position in which it is prepared to look at individual applications, however small, from here there and everywhere and still hope to remain efficient. I have no solution to this problem but I think it is one that Council might fruitfully look at, and discuss with universities and other bodies. *(Mr G.D.N. Worswick).*

Selectivity

It is interesting to see the way the Council has, very subtly and without any very firm confrontations, in fact become selective in its wisdom and has tended to steer and inspire research. I would think this is the right way for it to go. In that connection it is, perhaps, not too bad a thing that any financial pressures which were to come to the Council should come at this particular time. For example, this morning's discussion illustrates the effect of these pressures on the question of selectivity and the way in which the Council may have to be tighter both in its approach to selection and perhaps in the way that it is still able to inspire and to lead. I thought it was encouraging that, in spite of the financial difficulties it faces, the Council did back the application for a large-scale research programme * on forecasting. *(Sir William Hart).*

The Council has been fortunate, until lately, in having enough money. Until today there has been no case where we have had to choose between a B graded research project in politics and a B graded research project in social anthropology, still less to choose between two A graded projects. From the very beginning the long-range forecast was that we were bound, sooner or later, to run into this choice difficulty; it would be interesting sometime, not today, to enquire why we never paid any attention to our own long-range forecast! Now we have been thrown in at the deep end and I foresee an extremely interesting and arduous time ahead for Council; I foresee the emergence of a new multi-disciplinary member of Council, adept at detecting the weaknesses of other disciplines in order to secure finance for his own. *(Mr G.D.N. Worswick).*

Research training

I am not happy about the Bursary Scheme. This Council has discussed the differences which exist at present between studentships and bursaries, and have tried to remove them. I think that the less favourable terms and conditions on which the bursaries are given when compared with studentships are a mistake. Secondly, I have a sneaking suspicion that in actual fact we are tending to perpetuate not a logical pattern, but a pattern that accidentally came out of the way in which, in a given year, some local authorities were in fact happening to support individual students. These are both things which I would hope in due course the Council will somehow be able to overcome. *(Sir William Hart).*

In our training of students for research we suffer from a curious invention of our culture by which young people are for the first twenty or twenty-three years of their life kept in a protected environment away from any broader life experiences. In most social science disciplines, I believe broader experience is necessary before one can undertake research on the behaviour and experience of other people. I would very much hope that at some future time the Council will consider the possibility of an internship within social science training, as clinical psychologists, for example, already have. Political scientists, planners, sociologists and psychologists are people who ought to get involved with some community outside the formal educational institutions, not just for producing practical work but for indentifying the right theoretical problems and for obtaining the background experience which makes it possible to tackle important research problems. An alternative way of providing the social scientists we educate with some knowledge of the world would be to have a compulsory year between their secondary education and their university education. There may be other ways but I think all our research training suffers from our students' lack of knowledge about the real problems with which the social sciences are concerned; these are more easily observed outside than inside a university. *(Professor Marie Jahoda).*

Distribution of Expenditure

The balance of the distribution of Council's expenditure is not quite as I would wish it. I would like more spent on administration to provide for a bigger office to do more intensive assessments and investigations of research grant applications, instead of relying as much as we do now on referees. Between the two main activities — the research grants and studentships — I would prefer myself more on studentships and rather less on research grants. I think we have spent a rather smaller proportion of our total budget on studentships than many people outside have expected. *(Professor Sir Roy Allen).*

Numeracy

The business of trying to make social scientists more numerate has been the concern mainly, although not entirely, of the Statistics Committee. Numeracy is not inevitably associated with high skill in mathematics; many mathematicians are not numerate at all, and many perfectly good numerate social scientists are hardly mathematical. You will know about the latest of our activities on the Statistics Committee. We have sent a missionary around the universities and he is at this moment in the midst of a tour selling numeracy in the social sciences to the universities he visits, both at undergraduate and particularly at postgraduate and research levels. *(Professor Sir Roy Allen).*

* see page 10 of this Newsletter.

Postgraduate training - next year

The letter from the SSRC's Secretary to Registrars, Principals and Heads of Departments, which is reproduced at the beginning of this *Newsletter,* explains the effect which the reduction in the Council's rate of growth will have on the major aspects of SSRC expenditure. These cuts will affect nearly all of the Council's postgraduate training schemes to some extent, as explained below.

Studentships

The same number of studentship awards will be provided in 1971 – as in 1970 – 1520 – but in future new awards will have to cover two types of student who have previously not been counted in the new studentships awards.

First, it has been common for the SSRC to extend a postgraduate student's two year award for a third year for the purpose of gaining research qualifications, given a favourable recommendation from the student's supervisor. These third year extensions were not in the past included in the figure for new studentships, but in the future they will count as new awards; in 1970-71 the SSRC gave more than 300 extensions of this kind. The SSRC recognises that the demand for a third year's postgraduate training varies between subjects and between departments. Departments eligible for quota awards will be asked to indicate how many of their bids for new one year awards are for extensions of existing two year awards, and how many are for one year courses. Every effort will be made to take these 'third year' bids into account when the quotas are allocated to departments in May 1971.

Second, in a number of cases in the past holders of a two year award have abandoned their course (or research training) after the first year. Since 1968 departments have been able to use the second year of such an award to give a further year to an SSRC student holding a one year award. In future, the transfer of such a 'spare year' from one student to another will also count as a new award.

The necessary economies will therefore be achieved either at the expense of existing students wishing to continue for a second or third year with the aid of public funds, or of new students wanting to obtain an award, or a combination of both.

The same savings could have been made in other ways, for example by cutting down on new students and continuing the present arrangements for extensions of two year awards. But there seemed little justice in making the full burden of the cuts fall on potential new students and allowing those already in the system to continue as before. The SSRC has therefore tried to devise an arrangement which will give departments freedom to decide whether their one year awards are used as new awards or as third year extensions to existing studentships.

Bursaries

For 1971 the 1970 figure of 635 bursaries will be offered, which means a static supply in an expanding market. The question of extensions does not arise, since these awards are not extended for a third year; they are all one or two year awards.

Fellowships

This year the SSRC has published a special booklet describing the fellowship schemes and the regulations which govern them. Copies are now available on request from the SSRC (pre-awards section).

Conversion Fellowships

This important scheme is directed mainly at science and technology Ph Ds, and is largely used for attracting these students into the postgraduate management disciplines. It will remain unaffected in 1971, and there will be 12 new awards, as in 1970.

Senior Research Fellowships

The aim of this scheme is to provide research training for the graduate with some years of experience in employment, and particularly to attract suitable people into the field of educational research. This whole scheme is a casualty of the economies, for at least one year. Though this was a hard decision, the Council decided that suspension of this scheme would cause minimal hardship, as these fellowships attract people who are at a flexible point in their careers.

The SSRC very much regrets having been obliged to take these steps to cut back its postgraduate training schemes, which will inevitably reduce the supply of trained social scientists to the universities, public service and industry. In view of the need to make rapid adjustments in planned expenditure, the Council had no alternative to making cuts in the area which would yield the most immediate savings.

Studentships-final allocation 1970

This report gives the final figures for the 1970 distribution of the SSRC's studentships. An interim report on the first stage of the distribution – the quota stage – was given in *Newsletter 9* (June 1970). Figures refer to the situation at 1 January 1970.

Taking into account the continuing awards from previous years, there are now 2,445 SSRC studentships current. The SSRC expects to spend about £1,369,000 (42% of the total budget) on studentships in the financial year 1970/71.

The number of awards

The SSRC offered 1526 new studentships to begin in autumn 1970. Of these 909 were for two years. The 1526 awards represent an increase of 22% on the number allowed for the SSRC's subjects last year and were estimated to be equivalent to 53% of the new good honours graduates in the social sciences.

The Pool

About 90% of the 1526 awards (1376) were distributed at the quota stage (see *Newsletter 9,* June 1970). The remaining 150 were kept back for the pool stage. To these were added 195 quota places which departments were not able to take up, making a total for the pool of 345 awards. There were 912 eligible nominations for these awards – about the same proportion as last year when there were 828 eligible nominations for 209 awards. The Council continues to give a weighting to pool students of statistics as there is a special need for people trained in this subject.

Guaranteed minimum quotas

For the first time this year the Council offered some departments a guarantee of a basic minimum number of awards which they could expect to receive for the academic year 1971/72. This guarantee was only made to those departments having at least a quota of three awards in 1970/71 and consisted of 75% of the 1970/71 quota. The number of awards guaranteed was 850.

Quota allocation

The factors which decided the allocation of quotas to departments varied slightly in 1970 over previous years. In addition to the 'votes' for individual departments expressed through students' preferences, committees also took account of the actual take-up of studentships by departments in the previous year. Departmental 'bids' were again asked for, but these were not used as a part of the basis for calculating quotas.

Table I Subject Distribution of Studentships – 1970

Subject	*No of new awards*
Area studies	54
Economic and Social History	121
Economics	188
Education	68
Geography	84
Management	223
Planning	165
Political Science (including Public Administration)	228
Psychology	86
Sociology and Social Administration	219
Social Anthropology	53
Statistics	32
Broad-based postgraduate courses for scientists and engineers	5
Total	**1526**

Distribution of awards by Department-1970

	Awards taken up
Aberdeen	
Geography	1
Politics	1
Psychology	2
Sociology	2
Aberystwyth	
Education	1
Geography	3
International Politics	10

	Awards taken up
Aston	
Industrial Administration	2
Planning and Landscape	8
Applied Psychology	2
Bangor	
Education	2
Social Theory and Institutions	2
Psychology	1
Economics	1

	Awards taken up
Bath	
Management	1
Humanities and Social Sciences	1
Education	1
Belfast	
Geography	1
Architecture and Planning	1
Political Science	1
Psychology	1

	Awards taken up
Birmingham	
West African Studies	4
Russian and East European Studies	4
Economic and Social History / School of History	7
Economics	7
Education	2
Physical Education	1
Geography	2
Accounting	2
Urban and Regional Studies	8
Political Science	2
Local Government and Administration	5
Psychology	1
Sociology / Social Administration	17
Industrial Economics and Business Studies—Management Studies	1
Bradford	
Education	1
Management	18
Social Sciences: Sociology	3
Social Sciences: Economics	1
Social Sciences: Psychology	1
Bristol	
Economic and Social History	1
Economics	4
Psychology	3
Sociology	13
Education	1
Politics	1
Brunel	
Education	1
Cybernetics: Management	1
Social Sciences: Psychology	2
Cambridge	
History: Economic & Social History	7
Economics and Politics: Economics	8
Land Economy	2
Education	2
Geography	8
History: Political Science	1
Economics and Politics: Politics	2
Archaeology and Anthropology	3
Economics and Politics: Sociology	2
Criminology	8
Statistical Laboratory	1
Economics and Politics: Management	1
Architecture: Planning	1
Cardiff	
Economics	4
Industrial Relations	1
Psychology	1
Sociology	2
Economics	1
City	
Graduate Business Centre	14
Social Science and Humanities: Sociology	2
Dublin	
Education	1
Dundee	
Geography	1
Political Science	1
Durham	
Economic History	1
Education	1
Geography	4
Politics	5
Psychology	1
Social Theory and Institutions: Sociology	2

	Awards taken up
Durham Business School	
Management	7
East Anglia	
Social Studies: Economic History	5
Social Studies: Economics	4
Social Studies: Sociology	3
Chemical Sciences: Education	1
Edinburgh	
Economic History	5
Educational Sciences	3
Adult Education	1
Geography	4
Business Studies	1
Urban Design and Regional Planning	11
Politics	2
Psychology	1
Social Anthropology	3
Sociology	6
Social Administration	3
Statistics	4
African Studies: Area Studies	1
Criminal Law and Criminology	1
Essex	
Economics	11
Government	19
Sociology	19
Exeter	
Economics	2
Economic History	4
History	2
Education	1
Politics	3
Psychology	2
Sociology	2
Glasgow	
Soviet and East European Studies	4
Latin American Studies	2
Economic History	1
Economics	2
Geography	2
Managerial & Administrative Studies	3
Town and Regional Planning	6
Politics	4
Sociology	2
Heriot-Watt	
Town and Country Planning	5
Architecture	4
Hull	
South East Asian Studies	2
Economics and Commerce: Management	2
Education	1
Geography	2
Psychology	1
Sociology and Social Anthropology: Sociology	3
Social Administration	2
Politics	1
Keele	
Education	2
Law: Criminology	3
Politics	4
Psychology	1
Statistical Research Unit	2
Geography	1
Kent	
Economics	2
Economic and Social History	4
Accounting	1
Politics and Government	8
Sociology: Social Anthropology	1
Sociology	8
Economic and Social Statistics	4
Computing Laboratory: Statistics	1

	Awards taken up
Lancaster	
Sociology	1
History	11
Economics	3
Educational Research	7
Politics	15
Economics: Planning	2
Behaviour in Organisations: Psychology	3
Business and Organisational Studies	1
Marketing	2
Financial Control	5
Leeds	
Economic Studies: Economic & Social History	4
Economic Studies: Economics	16
Physical Education	5
Geography	4
Management Studies	3
Social Studies: Politics	4
Psychology	2
Social Studies: Sociology	4
Economic Studies: Statistics	2
Education	2
Leicester	
Economic History	3
Economics	8
Education	1
Mass Communications Research	3
Psychology	1
Politics	2
Sociology	9
Social Work	2
Victorian Studies	2
Liverpool	
Latin American Studies	2
Economics	2
Economic History	1
Geography	4
Business Studies	4
Civic Design	19
Political Theory and Institutions	4
Psychology	1
Social Science: Sociology	2
Social Science: Social Administration	1
London—Bedford	
History	1
Psychology	4
Sociology	7
Geography	2
London—Birkbeck	
Geography	2
Occupational Psychology	3
Psychology	4
History	1
London—Chelsea CST	
Science Education	1
London—Imperial College	
Industrial Sociology Unit	1
London—Institute of Commonwealth Studies	
Commonwealth Studies	2
London—Institute of Education	
Education	7
London—Institute of Latin American Studies	
Latin American Studies	2
London—Institute of US Studies	
US Studies	2

	Awards taken up
London—LGSBS	
Business Studies	42
London—Kings	
War Studies	13
London—Kings/LSE	
Joint School of Geography	8
London—LSE	
Economic History	8
Economics	27
Industrial Relations	11
Accounting	5
Accounting, Industrial Relations & Statistics: Management	3
Regional and Urban Planning	7
Government	30
International Relations	11
Social Psychology	10
Anthropology	10
Sociology	21
Social Science and Administration	4
Statistics	12
Demography	4
London—QMC	
Economics	4
Geography	1
London—NE London Polytechnic	
Psychology	1
London—SOAS	
Area Studies	14
Economics and Political Studies: Economics	6
Geography	2
Economic and Political Studies: Politics	4
Anthropology and Sociology	4
History	2
London—SSEES	
History: Area Studies	3
London—UCL	
History	3
Political Economy: Economics	4
Political Economy: Planning	3
Geography	6
Environmental Studies	17
Law: International Relations	2
Psychology	3
Phonetics: Psychology	2
Anthropology	6
London—Wye	
Countryside Planning	1
Loughborough	
Social Sciences and Economics	1
Industrial Engineering & Management	6
Manchester	
History	6
Economics	11
Econometrics	4
Education	4
Town and Country Planning	6
Urban and Regional Research	4
Government	11
Psychology	3

Manchester cont.	Awards taken up
Hester Adrian Research Centre: Psychology	1
Social Administration	2
Social Anthropology	4
Sociology	8
Manchester Business School	
Business Studies	32
Manchester—IST	
Management Sciences	4
Newcastle	
Geography	4
Town and Country Planning	8
Politics	1
Psychology	2
Social Studies	1
Nottingham	
Education	2
Economics	1
Geography	1
Institute of Planning Studies	12
Politics	1
Psychology	3
Sociology	4
Applied Social Science	2
Oxford	
Latin American Studies	1
Economic and Social History	9
Economics	15
Education	1
Geography	7
Management Studies	2
Politics	12
Experimental Psychology	4
Social Anthropology	15
Sociology & Social Administrative Studies	11
Statistics	1
Reading	
History	3
Economics	2
Geography	3
Economics & Geography: Planning	4
Politics	2
Psychology	2
Sociology	3
Salford	
Economics and Geography	1
Sociology, Government and Administration	10
Sheffield	
Economic History	6
Geography	3
Town and Regional Planning	8
Landscape Architecture: Planning	3
Political Theory & Institutions	7
Psychology	2
Sociological Studies	1
Southampton	
Econometrics / Economics and Economic Theory	6
Geography	2
Commerce and Accountancy	1
Politics	9
Psychology	1
Sociology & Social Administration	3
History	1
Education	1

	Awards taken up
Stirling	
History	1
Education	1
Psychology	4
Sociology	2
Strathclyde	
Economics	2
Economic History	3
Geography	1
Industrial Administration	2
Urban and Regional Planning	5
Architecture & Building Science	1
Politics	5
Psychology	3
Surrey	
Educational Technology	1
Humanities and Social Sciences	2
Sussex	
Logic, History & Policy of Science	1
Chemistry: Education	1
African and Asian Studies	4
Contemporary European Studies	7
History	3
Economics	14
Education	3
Geography	2
Labour Studies	3
Regional Studies	7
Politics	3
International Relations	9
Social Psychology	6
Social Anthropology	7
Sociological Studies	14
Multi-Racial Studies	2
Mathematics: Statistics	1
Swansea	
Economic History	4
Geography	3
Political Theory and Government	4
Psychology	1
Sociology and Anthropology: Sociology	1
Ulster	
Education Centre	3
UWIST	
Arts and Social Studies: Management	1
Town Planning	12
Occupational Psychology	1
Warwick	
Social History	7
Economics	6
Education	2
Industrial and Business Studies	36
Politics	5
York	
History and Economics: Economic and Social History	4
Economics	3
Politics	5
Sociology	4
Social Administration and Social Works	4
Total	**1,526**

Bursary Quotas 1970

The initial allocation of bursaries for 1970 was given in *Newsletter 9* (June 1970). Of the original 635 bursaries offered, 608 have now been taken up – 454 in management subjects and 154 in planning. The allocation to institutions and courses at 1 January 1971 is shown below.

Management

Institution and Course	*Quota*
Aston University	
Personnel Management	7
Health Services Administration	1
Industrial Administration	11
Bath University	
Industrial Administration	21
Belfast University	
Business Administration	2
Birmingham University	
Commerce	3
Bradford University	
Industrial Administration	41
Brighton Polytechnic	
Management Studies	15
Bristol Polytechnic	
Advanced Marketing	8
Management Studies	10
Cardiff University	
Management Studies	1
Personnel Management	16
Central London Polytechnic	
Administration of the Arts	5
Management Studies (Construction Industry)	2
Management Studies	12
Cranfield Institute of Technology	
Industrial Management	4
Dundee College of Technology	
Management Studies	2
Edinburgh University	
Business Administration	6
Glasgow University	
Management Studies	2
Hendon College of Technology	
Personnel Management	18
High Wycombe College of Technology	
Export Marketing	28
Kingston Polytechnic	
Marketing Studies	11
Management Studies	17
Leeds University	
Health Services Administration	4
Leeds Polytechnic	
Management Studies	3
Personnel Management	9
Leicester Polytechnic	
Management Studies	8
London School of Economics	
Personnel Management	16
Liverpool University	
Applied Psychology	2
Business Studies	17
Liverpool Polytechnic	
Marketing	9
Management Studies	3
Manchester Polytechnic	
Personnel and Industrial Training Management	15
Newcastle Polytechnic	
Management Studies	15
North East London Polytechnic	
International Marketing	10
Portsmouth Polytechnic	
Management Studies	6
Robert Gordon Institute	
Personnel Management	3
Management Studies	3
Salford University	
Advanced Management Studies	8
Sheffield University	
Business Studies	7
Sheffield Polytechnic	
Management Studies	6
Slough College of Technology	
Personnel Management	22
Management Studies	4
South Bank Polytechnic	
Languages and export marketing	9
Strathclyde University	
Personnel Management	2
Industrial Management	3
Marketing	2
Trent Polytechnic	
Management Studies	6
Thames Polytechnic	
Industrial Administration	14
Uwist (Cardiff)	
Administration Studies	5
	9

Planning

Institution and Course	*Quota*
Architectural Association	
Planning and Urban Design	13
Edinburgh University	
Regional Planning	2
Landscape Architecture	4
Glasgow University	
Town and Regional Planning	4
Kingston Polytechnic	
Town Planning	19
Leeds Polytechnic	
Town Planning	30
Liverpool University	
Transport Design	4

Institution and Course	*Quota*
Manchester University	
Landscape Design	12
Newcastle University	
Landscape Design	9
Northern Polytechnic	
Town and Country Planning	9
Oxford Polytechnic	
Urban Planning	20
Sheffield University	
Landscape Studies	1
Landscape Design	3
Town and Regional Planning	10
Trent Polytechnic	
Town Planning	14

Forecasting

A Programme of Research into Social and Technological Forecasting

Chris Freeman *is Professor of Science Policy and Director of the Science Policy Research Unit, Sussex University.*

For several years now the Next Thirty Years Committee of the SSRC has been concerned with problems of social forecasting in Britain. Following consideration by the Committee, the Council has now made a grant of £75,000 over a five year period for a programme of research on forecasting. A special group will be set up within the Science Policy Research Unit at the University of Sussex to carry out the research.

The main emphasis of the programme will be on technology assessment rather than on the extrapolation of existing technological trends. In this way it will try to avoid part of the bias implicit in much technological forecasting work and to link it much more intimately with social forecasting. The group working on the programme will be a mixed team of social scientists and natural scientists, as with most of the Unit's other research work.

The programme will not attempt the impossible task of accurate prediction of the future, but will rather try to identify and develop those methods of forecasting which enable better-informed choices and decisions to be made, by the systematic display of alternative futures. It would also hope to develop methods which would help to overcome the technocratic bias often present in decisions on new technology.

The absence of political and social procedures and institutions for the identification and choice of the values implicit in what are, on the face of it, technical alternatives, means that to a considerable extent the technical processes are becoming the arena of crucial political choice. The disenfranchisement of the technologically illiterate may be far more effective than other methods of restricting the franchise and may partly account for the sense of alienation in the face of an apparently irresponsible 'technological juggernaut'. Since the **locus** of effective decision-making is increasingly technical, methods of relating the technological to the social are of critical importance.

Because of this importance of the social context in which forecasts are made, and the values which are implicit in most forecasting procedures, the programme will also include a 'hindsight' element. The 'hindsight' group will review past forecasts, partly in order to

explore the interplay of values, interests, forecasts and realisation, and partly to assist in the identification of the most useful techniques for linking technical with social considerations.

In developing methods of technology assessment the programme will be able to build on earlier work in the Unit on human life and safety in relation to technical change. This project, which is also supported by the SSRC and led by T. C. Sinclair, has attempted to measure the deleterious costs to human beings of various existing technologies, and the costs and effectiveness of control and prevention methods designed to reduce the risks associated with these technologies. In principle the methodology can be extended to cover all forms of damage to human beings and their environment and can also be extended to cover potential hazards and future technologies.

The programme will start in October 1971 and posts will be advertised in February 1971. Preparatory work will be carried out during the spring and summer with the aid of a grant from ICI. This will include both bibliographical work and a small international meeting to discuss the programme. Interested individuals or groups should contact either the Secretary of the Next Thirty Years Committee, Mr. Peter Healey, or the Director of the Science Policy Research Unit, Sussex University.

Forecasting in the Social Sciences

Dr. Donald Schon *is President of the Organisation for Social and Technical Innovation at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was the 1970 Reith lecturer. This is an edited transcript of a talk he gave to the SSRC's Next Thirty Years Committee in October 1970.*

In order to discuss prediction, it is necessary to distinguish between invention, innovation and the diffusion of technology. Because, in the process of predicting invention you are really inventing, prediction becomes a paradoxical effort and virtually impossible. If you ask people how they would behave in response to something that they do not already know about, you are really asking them to invent; and if they begin to invent, then they join you in a collaborative process of invention, rather than in providing you with data about a response. There are however, some things that can be said about forecasting the performance characteristics of future inventions.

Further, there is the question of the time lag for each of these processes – invention, innovation and the diffusion of technology – a time lag that is relevant also to social institutions. During the last 200 years, there has been a shrinkage in the absolute time required for the major diffusion of any new technology: the steam engine took about 150–200 years; the automobile took 40–50 years; and the transistor about 15 years. If 15 years is the normal diffusion time for a new technology, and if you are interested in looking at the next 15 years, then you are only looking at things that already exist. Prediction then becomes a process of figuring out the rate and direction of movement through society of something that is already here. This is just the sort of thing that industrial companies do when they try to estimate the market for a particular product.

The distinction must therefore be made between two qualitatively different kinds of enterprises which are dependent on the time frame used. If the time frame is short enough, the forecasting can be reduced to prediction of the diffusion rate and direction of what is already in hand – an enterprise for which available tools hold some promise. If the time frame is greater than that, then technologies and institutional forms must be envisaged which do not actually exist. This enterprise can only be understood if it is seen as one of heuristic preparation for an advance which basically cannot be anticipated. In this case, the continuity between the forecaster and the actor must be very strong; indeed, one should start from the point of view of the people who are going to be facing the problem.

In thinking about a social system of any sort, whether it is a family, an industrial firm, a labour union, university or the British nation, one encounters an entity that is complex in at least three dimensions. These dimensions, so tightly linked to one another that they are simply facets of each other, are the structural, technological and theoretical dimensions of the system. For this reason, it does not make sense to isolate technology, for example, or to talk about the social consequences of technological change. For example, an industrial firm, such as a textile company, is based upon prevailing technology. The looms and way of arranging them in a room are the basis of the social structure of that firm – ie, the set of relationships between persons, roles and authorities. And there is the theory held by those in the firm – the system of beliefs which determines what they do. Because the theory and the structure of the firm are built on prevailing technology, it follows that any changes in technology will carry structural and theoretical changes with them. Conversely, any change in the theory of the firm will cause shifts in the structure and technology.

Therefore, forecasting ought to be aimed at the total system and should look at the internal structure of the theory, technology and social structure of the system.

One of the difficulties about prediction is that at any given time our thinking is conditioned by what I call the predominant metaphors of the culture, and these metaphors are, in part, determined by the prevailing technology. It is, therefore, inappropriate to think that we can escape the dominant modes and metaphors of our thought. The enormous impact of the machine metaphor is a good example of this. From 1800 through 1920 there was no area of human thought – including Freud's 1895 project of trying to understand the operations of the mind – which was not basically conditioned by mechanical or electro-mechanical models. Likewise, theories of the operation of the mind have, from the 17th century, reflected the prevailing technology. Descartes gives the vortex theory of the mind; Freud, an electro-mechanical theory of the mind; the early years of the 20th century had the telephone exchange model of the mind; and there is now a computer model of the mind. Although we are accustomed to thinking about ourselves as theorizing and predicting technological change, it is in fact the prevailing technology which furnishes us with the basic metaphors and models, and makes our thought possible.
There is something suspicious, therefore, about a notion of prediction which assumes that we can step outside the culture, look at it and say what will happen, and then step back inside.

Social Science and Action

The issue that confronts us is this: what can we do about things we cannot anticipate? One alternative is to play out a series of possibilities based on images of what a particular difficult future may be like, not because of the validity of the prediction, but in order to gain ą better apparatus for coping with possible situations. Organisations may become learning systems. We should build features into our organisations that will enable them to respond to what we cannot anticipate. This is the problem we should be working on.

One commonly held view of the relationship between social science and action is that social science can be used to develop theories and policy conclusions which are then acted on, and the results of that action fed back into social science to help modify the theories. I consider this a misconception of the model of the relationship between theory and practice and would argue that theory cannot be developed in that way. During the last six years in which I have been working on social problems, I have never been in a position where it was possible to get adequate data, and it was, therefore, impossible to formulate adequate hypotheses; nor have I been in a situation where it was possible to design or carry out an effective experiment, or to extrapolate with any degree of confidence the results of an experiment.

If all this is true, the notion of constructing hypotheses about what we are to do, on the basis of social science inquiry, is not a feasible endeavour. I would argue that the basic pattern of the inquiry has got to be clincial; it has to be more like clinical medicine, more like clinical psychiatry, and more like certain kinds of anthropology than anything else. And this has several implications. One of them is that one needs to work on problems before having ideas of solutions. The model that says we cannot start working on problems of housing, or welfare, or drug abuse until we have formulated policy solutions which we have some substantial basis for believing to be correct, is a false model.

We must begin working on the problems before we have ideas for solution, or at least before we have settled policy notions. The theory building, the building of practice theory or policy about the activity should be inductive, and should come as a way of trying to clarify and provide insight into what is already going on.

Citizen and City in the year 2000

Peter Healey *is a member of the SSRC staff, and Secretary to the Next Thirty Years Committee. This is his account of the VII Congress of the European Cultural Foundation which was held in Rotterdam in May 1970.*

The European Cultural Foundation is a private body established in 1954 to encourage and support multi-national European projects in the fields of science, education and the arts. It draws its support from nineteen countries, but a rule about accepting money directly or indirectly from governments increases its western European bias. The current work of the Foundation focuses around four large projects which together constitute the 'Plan Europe 2000, launched in 1968. The four projects are on:

- educating man for the 21st century
- social sciences and the future of industrial man
- urbanisation – planning human environment in Europe (from which the theme of the Congress was derived)
- rural society in the year 2000

In his introductory remarks, Prince Bernhardt placed the congress firmly within the context of human needs – it was these which were to determine the future shape of the city. This much was generally agreed; but a sharp conflict in the ensuing days predictably centred on how far the democratisation of the expression of these needs was compatible with rational and desirable planning. This was the first main theme of argument that ran through the congress.

This discussion was politically polarised by the keynote address from Daniel P. Moynihan, President Nixon's special advisor on urban affairs. Dr. Moynihan pointed out the experiential basis of modern society, and argued that our concern for the present obliterated both the past and the future. By a process of association which was somewhat obscure to the majority of his audience, Dr Moynihan moved to an attack on Marxism as the last of the millenarian faiths. This, he claimed, was based on the need of all faiths to postpone need-satisfaction in pre-capitalist and early capitalist society: but whereas conventional religions had done this through promise of a perfect afterlife, Marxism had substituted hope of a perfect worldly future. Both, for Moynihan, were symptoms of an age where men had no rational control over their modern economic theory by government. Marxism was thus at best a dying faith, with no relevance to our future problems.

The specific reaction to the speech, which offended both Marxists and non-Marxists with its simplifications, was delayed and muted by a sensible speech by Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the European Communities. He warned against letting economic considerations become uppermost in planning future industrialisation and urbanisation. Too often distortions in planning occurred because the political context of the decision was too small. The problems of the environment could only be dealt with on a European scale – and by Europe Mansholt meant 10 or more countries, not merely the six. Policy should be based on the principle that extra community costs arising from industrial decisions – including the decision to concentrate industrial development – should be included in the cost price of the product. Plastic packing was an example of something which was easier to create than destroy – a tax to cover the cost of destroying should be added to the cost of producing. Dr Mansholt ended with a cautionary note about the city of the future. Our western city had long been thought of as the centre of economic success, in which people congregated because there was work; the city in underdeveloped countries was increasingly likely to be a concentration of the unemployed.

Both these contributions, and the shorter statements surrounding them, reflected a normative approach to the future. The argument that the future is a simple extrapolation of the past and present was rejected because it was thought that this ignores the full range of possibilities open to man. It is economically and physically possible for the whole of the urban structure of Western Europe to be rebuilt within the next thirty years. The problem in creating the future city is to make a full range of alternatives available to man.

An alternative approach rests on the likelihood that the majority of the urban structure of the year 2000 is already built, and that we are dealing with the twin problems of modernising what exists, and innovating at the margin. Its adherents at the congress were interested primarily in improving their techniques and drawing on the lessons of the past. They did not believe in the validity of any unifying conception of a future, which cannot in any case be predicted with any degree of certainty. The one value for the planner was humility; his ideal product was one that did not constrain future users by its inflexible enshrinement of an idea as to what that future would be like. The conflict between these two views constituted the second main theme of the congress.

Not surprisingly, this second approach largely informed the British contributions. Sir William Hart characterised it in drawing on his experience of the English new towns to anticipate the welfare city of the future, and it was reflected in Peter Hall's contribution as a discussant on Jean Fourastie's paper on 'Human relations in the city of the year 2000'.

Fourastie's contribution was an extreme example of the normative approach to the future. The three main factors related to the emergence of what he characterised as scientific societies were: the rise in the standard of living; changes in the style of cultural factors; and advances in communication techniques and in the means of transport. Arising from these developments there are two sets of human needs and problems which the future city must satisfy – the physical and the cultural. Having split man in this way, Fourastie went on to state his preferences for successful building in modern terms not because it is functional, but because the builders dared to project their intellectual idea of what the building should be into the future. What was needed in dealing with our future was the same degree of confidence in projecting forward our best ideas, in building structures we believed in.

This paper contrasted strongly with Sir William Hart's human concern and Peter Hall's hope that we might be able to develop a true science of planning through a fusion of forecasting with operational research; but it was more than the plea for intellectual arrogance that it appeared. Fourastie's answer to the problem of a diversity of needs was variety – a series of individualistic, inspired solutions, in which each person could find a place.

The planner's role in a more democratised situation was outlined by Robert Weaver. United States experience indicated that effective local participation

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in planning could only be secured if there was a planner responsible for going to the people, understanding their needs, and representing these needs to the authorities in technical terms. The discussion group at the conference particularly concerned with participation went further: the superstructure of authority became irrelevant, and 'each community, down to and including the neighbourhood, should have a maximum of direct control over the funds and legal procedures needed to solve its own problems'.

The discussion groups broadened the debate of the congress immensely, and could have contributed more, had time been taken from the competent but somewhat repetitive later plenary papers. Only three of these made any great impact on audiences eager to return to the detailed debate of their discussion groups: those of Jacob Bakama, Victor Gruen and John Kenneth Galbraith.

Both Bakema and Gruen were architects concerned with responsibility. Both questioned the competence of the architect-planner to build for 2000 less than had most other participants: Bakema particularly concentrated on how much we know in relation to what we have achieved in terms of technical innovations. The technicians had the creative solutions ready: the problem was to make the consumer space-quality minded. For Gruen the responsibility was with the expert to take the initiative; he teased the participants with the forms of escape from responsibility, and in doing so characterised most of the positions taken up during the congress:

> 'There are those who try to escape backwards — namely into the unretrievable past, the romanticists who try to turn the wheel of history backwards, who want to destroy the ugly world just by not acknowledging its existence, and even those who symbolically bury automobiles, but who after the funeral drive home in their own cars. The effect of this attitude is that planning, or at least the implementation of such planning, is impossible.
>
> 'There are those who escape forwards into the unpredictable future speculating on inventions not yet made, on technological tools not available. They take us into a science fiction world which usually includes the fantasy of the invention of an intelligence pill which would all endow with wisdom whenever needed. On this basis they feel that any action now would indeed be in vain (why not wait for the intelligence pill) and thus they either do not plan or they make plans which are not implementable.
>
> 'There are those who escape sideways. They propagandize that the responsibility must be turned over to the people generally and they attach the dirty label 'manipulation' to anything which could imply guidance or concerted efforts.
>
> 'A second group of those who escape sideways are the ones who blindly believe in statistics, marketing research, and straight-line continuance of existing trends. Their work is always based on a summary of all the mistakes which we have been doing in the past and it could be just as well performed by any half-way self-respecting computer. Their plans unfortunately are the ones which most often are realised, but the effects of their activity are only a continuance of exactly those qualities which are now rendering our public environment and our 'private space' unlivable and unworkable'.

J.K. Galbraith, who made the last major speech of the congress, was less certain about the general expertise of those planning the future urban structure. Galbraith has taken to calling himself a Marxist, and the historical analysis of the development of the city which occupied most of his paper was expressed in terms not greatly dissimilar from the young Dutch activist participants. The fact that economic advantage had been the sole criterion for landuse planning during the industrial revolution had been disastrous for the structure of the city. With economic power had gone political power: in the nineteenth century the focus of the American economic city was the dominant economic institution. The nominal centre, city hall, adopted the prevailing ethos of profit-making and become primarily interested in self-enrichment. Galbraith went on to equate economic priority and artistic squalor: his special plea was for an aesthetic elite to take the lead in future development, the future city should also effect a new distribution between the private and public purse. This point was made in Galbraith's characteristically entertaining way:

> 'There is little real advantage in a handsome income for food, clothing, houseroom, furniture, alcohol and private entertainment in a city where one cannot move in the traffic, venture out safely at night, or plough through the accumulated trash. If the New York air continues to deteriorate, the freedom of those who inveigh against public outlays will be mostly available in the next world'.

Finally, the city should assume social and economic responsibility for its inhabitants. Although very large sums will need to come from central government to completely redevelop the decaying city centres, these look modest in comparison with the costs of the Indo-China war. It was a humane and well presented speech, which as a whole provided the best basis of all the papers for some kind of, undoubtedly spurious, end of congress consensus.

Priority research areas in Human Geography

Michael Chisholm *is a member of the Social Science Research Council and Chairman of the SSRC's Human Geography Committee. He is Reader in Economic Geography at Bristol University.*

The Human Geography Committee has given a good deal of thought to the question of whether priority research areas can be identified, and in which fields the Committee would be anxious to stimulate more research activity than is currently going on. In a subject that is as diverse as human geography, and at a time when substantial changes are in train both within and without the discipline, the Committee concluded that positive statements concerning research areas of high priority could be very misleading and potentially dangerous. However, the fact that there is grave uncertainty in picking the 'winners' does not mean that there is nothing to say, since the problem may be approached from the other end. Consideration has therefore been given to fields of research activity that can be seen to be important although some, for a variety of reasons, have not received as much attention from geographers as they might have done.

Consequently, the purpose of this short note is to provide indicators and to draw attention to some research fields that, in the opinion of the Committee, have been relatively neglected by geographers. The hope is that by so doing, geographers and others will be stimulated to further activity.

Perception studies.

Geographers have for long been aware of the difference between the 'objective' (or 'real') environment and the environment as perceived. But it is only in the last decade or two that a systematic attempt has been made to measure space perception and space preferences, to evaluate them and to examine the search procedures that people employ to explore the environment in which they find themselves. The field is a very difficult one in which to operate. Furthermore, it clearly overlaps with psychology in terms of basic techniques and with both sociology and planning in terms of the implications and applications of findings. Consequently, it is an area of study in which especial care must be taken to ensure the adequacy of skills cognate to geography. Despite the difficulties, perception studies are of central importance for the study of geography and its application in the planning process.

Simulation models.

The comparison is often made that whereas controlled experiments can be undertaken in the natural sciences, this is impossible in the social sciences. Simulation provides an important tool for the social scientist, whereby the state of the system under investigation can be predicted given specific assumptions. In this way, various developmental or planning strategies can be compared. The simulation of spatial systems is a complex task but nevertheless an important aid in policy making, especially at the urban level. In addition, a good simulation model allows a good description of actual patterns when the casual processes are not known in full. Simulation models have only come into vogue with the advent of modern computers and to date the models are still rather crude.

Forecasting.

Any conscious attempt to alter the environment (either the built or the natural environment) implies exercises in forecasting. While much of the work in forecasting has been done by economists for the national economy as a whole, for many purposes it is necessary to make place-specific forecasts. This is a relatively new and untried field in which there is an urgent need for improved technique.

Regional taxonomy.

The efficient division of space into operational units for particular purposes is an essential pre-requisite to further study and to action. Though geographers have for many decades been concerned with this problem it is only recently that formal statistical procedures have been applied. There is therefore much work to be done at both the theoretical and the applied levels.

Environmental standards.

Pollution and conservation are now fashionable preoccupations. However, it is all too easy to lose sight of the enduring need for the determination and measurement of environmental standards, a task that requires both the elucidation of theoretical constructs and empirical testing of these constructs, so that positive standards may be specified in respect of identified sectors of the community.

Demography and migration.

Despite the substantial work of geographers on the spatial aspects of population growth and change, the importance of this field warrants a substantially larger investment of effort.

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Processes of economic and social development.

All economic and social change implies spatial differentials. There is a vast field to be cultivated, not only to identify the constraints to development but also to seek out the fruitful courses of action. In this respect, comparative studies have an especial significance.

The Human Geography Committee would welcome applications for support in these fields. However, this is not to say that such research proposals will necessarily have priority over other proposals; all research grant applications are treated on their merits. Finally, it should be noted that the order in which these topics have been presented does not imply an ordering of priorities.

Quantitative methods in urban and regional analysis

In December 1970 the SSRC awarded a grant of £9,481 over three years to **Professor A. G. Wilson,** *Professor of Urban and Regional Geography at Leeds University, for research into the development of quantitative methods for use in the analysis of major planning problems. The objectives and expected outcome of this work, which falls within the research areas which the Human Geography Committee hopes to encourage, are described below.*

The study area will be the West Yorkshire conurbation. We hope that this will turn out to be an appropriate choice for a number of reasons. Firstly, it is large enough to be interesting and to reveal a broad range of problems in analysis and planning, while at the same time just about small enough to make the study feasible. Secondly, to date it is relatively under-studied with respect to the new techniques and methods mentioned at the beginning of this article. Thirdly, it has been possible to establish extremely useful contacts with a number of the local planning authorities, including the City of Leeds and the West Riding County Councils, and they have promised their cooperation.

The study has been deliberately pitched at a modest scale. The SSRC grant provides for two research assistants to work with the members of the teaching staff of the department who will be associated with the project. A number of research students will also be working on related projects. The work of the staff and the research students has already begun and we look forward to recruiting the research assistants and accelerating our rate of progress with data collection and analysis early in 1971.

The main broad objective of the study is to integrate, and where appropriate to develop further, a variety of quantitative methods of analysis. This will be achieved by applying them to a single study area, and this also has the advantage that the results of applying different methods to problems within the study area should be comparable.

The main steps involved in initiating this study are currently seen to be the following:

- to set up an information system for the study area;
- to carry out a preliminary statistical analysis to help achieve an understanding of the ecology of the study area;
- to carry out some analysis with currently available mathematical models;
- to assess the needs of planners, especially with respect to firstly a quantitative analysis of the problems and goals of the study area, and secondly the development of goal achievement indicators arising from the analysis.

By integrating these streams of work from the outset, significant advances and economies should be possible. For example, because of work which has been carried out in the past in the fields of the statistical analysis and modelling, coupled with a knowledge of information system design, it should be possible to build the information system in a very economical way – collecting only data which is relevant to our studies, but using a design which facilitates further extension. In the past statistical analysis has emphasised the importance of certain variables in urban structure, such

as family size, which are not at all well reflected in corresponding models – in this case the residential location model – and we expect that this will force us to modify and develop the corresponding models. It has also often been the case in past studies that statistical analyses were carried out, and models built, which reflected data availability as much as planning needs. By exploring planners' needs directly, and attempting to achieve a quantitative statement of the study area's problems, certain methodological modifications should suggest themselves.

Experience with earlier studies of this kind suggests that there should be three kinds of outcome: firstly, the knowledge which we assemble about the results of applying currently available quantitative methods to the West Yorkshire study area should be immediately useful to various planning organisations; secondly, we should make a number of improvements in methodology and theory as we go along which will almost be forced on us as a result of the integration of currently available techniques; and thirdly, we should be able to lay the foundations for a longer run research programme as we should be continually relating planners' needs to possibilities of further development in analytical technique.

Development Studies Panel

Francis Terry *is a member of SSRC's staff and Secretary to the Development Studies Panel.*

Some months ago, the SSRC set up a Development Studies Panel (the membership was announced in *Newsletter 10,* November 1970) which was asked to gather information, and review, the expanding area of developing country research. At about the same time, the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex had undertaken the compilation of a Register of research in development. The Panel co-operated with this venture, and copies of the completed Register are available from the Institute of Development Studies, Andrew Cohen Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RE.

The compilers of the register and the Development Studies Panel both encountered at the outset the severe problem of defining the scope of what they were concerned with. Above all, they have had to take account of the distinction between the two major types of social science research being carried out in developing countries and do justice somehow to the inordinate number of borderline cases.

A lot of research now being done is directed at the evaluation of the existing programmes of aid which directly or indirectly the British and other overseas governments are promoting. The task of evaluating poses complex research problems and SSRC has given a number of grants in the past for projects which tackle these problems.

There is also a good deal of social science research being done in developing countries which does not claim, and indeed does not wish itself, to be regarded as connected with developments. The researcher has chosen to work in an alien culture for entirely dispassionate reasons, and is not engaged in 'action research'. Likewise, the Council has supported researchers who feel in this way.

In practice, there is no sharp dichotomy between these two types of research – these are simply the nodes in a situation where there are enormous variations of approach, some degree of overlap and a disappointing lack of co-ordination.

Inevitably, a rather rough and ready solution emerged, since both the Panel and the compilers of the Register did not feel they had unlimited time. As a start, all research work which was thought by its authors to be concerned with development was counted in. To this was added research work which its authors agreed could be of interest in the study of development. It is generally felt that these criteria have already yielded such a large body of information that it would be best to sort and classify this before going any further. Ultimately, it is hoped to build up a clearer picture of the way resources are distributed for research in the less developed countries, to reveal any imbalances, in this and to facilitate the exchange of information among researchers without prejudice to their chosen approach. To lend substance to this exchange, the Institute of Development Studies has already sent to every person contributing to its Register a free copy. The institute also plans to hold in the autumn of this year a general conference on 'Development Research' for as many representatives as possible from the various centres concerned in the UK. SSRC is co-operating in this venture too.

Regional structure and entrepeneurial activity in a Peruvian valley

Bryan Roberts, *Lecturer in Sociology and Social Anthropology at Manchester University, describes the SSRC-supported research which he is conducting jointly with* **Norman Long** * *lecturer in Social Anthropology. Their grant is for £12,990 over 3 years.*

The general aim of our research is to explore the social conditions that facilitate regional development, when, as is the case in Peru, economic development is disproportionately concentrated around one centre, the capital. Migrants have come from all parts of the country to Lima, contributing to a rate of growth that results in the familiar pattern of underemployment, informal housing arrangements and inadequate administrative services. Without assuming that the effects of such a pattern of urbanization impedes economic and social development, we will focus on a fairly clearly demarcated region near to the capital that has a considerable inflow and outflow of capital and population. Although there is a considerable amount of economic analysis on this problem, we know far less about the impact and relative importance of the social factors involved such as the commitments engendered by education, by the cultural values attached to certain types of amenity and, most importantly, by the sets of social and institutional relationships that people enter into during a life career.

We will be looking at a region whose component towns and villages (the largest town has approximately 100,000 inhabitants) are likely to be at intervening stages in the process of population and resource migration to the large metropolitan cities. Little research attention has been paid to such intermediate places and we hope to describe quite precisely, with the aid of surveys and life history techniques, the various components of population growth and change. The particular incorporation of this kind of region into the national pattern of urbanization means that population change is likely to affect some social groups more than others. Thus it seems likely that the region has disproportionately lost people coming from the traditional upper and middle classes — the large landowners, small industrialists and established merchants. Such changes in a region's social and occupational structure alter the types of economy and organisation that can be fostered, changing the basis of local investments and the exercise of political and administrative power. Until we can monitor the significance of these changes, planned regional development is necessarily handicapped.

The project will also involve us in documenting the customary practices of the local population. We already know that considerable economic surpluses are being generated locally and much of them invested in such traditional social activities as fiesta systems and legal conflicts. Indeed we cannot afford to make assumptions about the kinds of rationality that enter into the economic process and will proceed by identifying the considerations that are relevant to the people engaging in the activity. It is their perceptions and commitments that, after all, condition the development process. We will, for example, be collecting detailed information on the steps by which products are marketed, on the individuals involved at the different stages, on the prices asked and received and on the variation in procedures resulting from the characteristics of these individuals. At the same time we are not ignoring the local consequences of national economic and technological changes. Local producers and traders make use of externally generated techniques and are involved in a national network of economic organisation and the impact of these different types of involvement on local commitments is one focus of the study. To complement this analysis producers and traders will be contrasted with the socially and numerically important class of administrators, managers and professionals who originate outside the region and whose jobs orientate them externally, particularly to the capital.

These admixtures of the customary with the discontinuities of involvement in nationally based economic and social exchanges constitute one of the peculiar problems of the development process. Their study will provide comparative material with that of developed countries on such issues as relative occupational prestige and its implications, patterns of intergenerational mobility and educational aspirations, enabling us to refine our understanding of the general effects of technological development.

This comparative focus will contribute to discriminating those problems that are peculiar to a country or region from those that are general to the process of social and economic development. Indeed the theoretical focus and methodology of the research directly relate to the research already done within the department at Manchester in urban and rural areas of Africa, the Middle East, Central America and research which is just beginning in Ceylon.

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* *Dr Long is being partly financed by the Foreign Area Fellowship Programme; a condition of this finance is affiliation with the local institutions — in this case with the Instituto de Estudios, Peruanos. Such affiliation is not only of practical use but ensures that the research is relevant to the host country.*

New Council and Committee members

Council

The Council noted with deep regret the death in December 1970 of one of its members, **Sir Leslie Cannon.** Sir Leslie joined the Council in April 1970 and was a member of the Management and Industrial Relations Committee.

Three new members have been appointed to the Council by the Secretary of State for Education and Science to fill three of the vacancies caused by the retirement of Professor Sir Roy Allen, Sir William Hart, Professor Marie Jahoda and Mr G.D.N. Worswick.

Professor G.A. Barnard is Professor of Mathematics at the University of Essex, a member of the University Grants Committee President of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications and is Chairman of the SSRC Statistics Committee.

Professor W.G. McClelland who has been appointed Chairman of the SSRC's Management and Industrial Relations Committee, is Director of the Manchester Business School, Professor and Dean in the Faculty of Business Administration at Manchester University, and a member of the National Economic Development Council.

Mr D.J. Barron is Chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh Limited and Treasurer of York University.

Committees

The following new Committee members have been appointed since the list of new members was published in *Newsletter 9* (June 1970).

Economic and Social History Committee
Mr R.C. Floud – Assistant Lecturer in Economic History and Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge University.
Professor E.M. Sigsworth – Professor of Economic and Social History, York University.
Educational Research Board
Sir Alec Clegg – Chief Education Officer, West Riding County Council.
Sir Godfrey Cretney – Headmaster, The Regis School, Wolverhampton.
Human Geography Committee
Dr R. Jones – Senior Lecturer in Geography, Aberdeen University.
Mr E.L. Cripps – Lecturer in Geography, Leeds University.
Management and Industrial Relations Committee
Professor J.E.T. Eldridge – Professor of Sociology, Bradford University.
Professor D. Flint – Professor of Accountancy, Glasgow University.
Mr W. Frost – Managing Director, Stainless Steel Division, Tube Investments Ltd.
Planning Committee
Professor J. A. Proudlove – Professor of Transport Studies, Liverpool University.
Mr D.R. Diamond has now been appointed Vice Chairman of the Planning Committee.
Political Science Committee
Mr J.E. Spence – Senior Lecturer in Political Theory and Government, Swansea University.
Professor M.J.C. Vile – Professor of Political Science, Kent University.
Psychology Committee
Professor B.M. Foss – Professor of Educational Psychology, Institute of Education, London.
Professor G.B. Trasler – Professor of Psychology, Southampton University.
Social Authropology Committee
Professor E.L. Peters – Professor of Social Anthropology, Manchester University.
Sociology and Social Administration
Dr A.P.M. Coxon – Lecturer in Sociology, Edinburgh University.
Dr R.G. Hood – Assistant Director of Research, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University.
Professor D. Lockwood – Professor of Sociology, Essex University.
Professor D.R. MacGregor – Professor of Social Institutions, Bedford College.
Statistics
Professor A.D. Bain – Professor of Economics, Stirling University.
Professor D.J. Bartholomew – Professor of Statistics, Kent University.
Professor A. Stuart – Professor of Statistics, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Erratum

A printers error occurred in the penultimate paragraph of the article Information patterns in planning by Brenda White (p.28 NL10).

The paragraph should read as follows –
It is clear, then, that even though a pattern exists there are considerable variations of information use in practice arising partly from the size of the organisation – a one-man consultancy does quite different work from a large private practice, planning in Caithness is a different conception from planning in Kent – partly from the nature of the work – development control is quite distinct from development plan work and the reclamation officer responsible for removing pit bings is hardly concerned with planning **per se** at all.

Statistics Users Conference

At the Council's Annual Conference in 1967 one of the working groups gave a good deal of attention to ways and means of improving liaison between the Government Statistical Service and the academic research world. One suggestion made – which speedily bore fruit – was that each relevant government department should appoint an Academic Liaison Officer, to serve as a first point of reference for outside enquirers. Another, more ambitious, suggestion was that an attempt might be made to establish in this country some kind of counterpart to the Federal Statistics Users' Conference (FSUC), which has existed in the United States since 1956 and plays a useful role in bringing together government statisticians and a wide range of their 'clientele' in business.

The FSUC depends for its subsistence entirely on subscriptions from member organisations, and these have had to be set so high that any very significant representation of the academic world has thereby been precluded. If there was to be a similar body for Britain, it seemed desirable to aim from the outset at a three-way forum, the more particularly because of the disproportionate weakness of the government-academic and academic-business axes.

Accordingly, the Council's Social Science and Government Committee (itself a product of the 1967 working group discussion) took the initiative in canvassing this idea in appropriate quarters and, on finding the response encouraging, called a meeting in the autumn of 1969 to examine the possibility further. The other organizations represented on that occasion were the Central Statistical Office, the Confederation of British Industry (which had recently set up a special Statistics Working Party, to liaise with government), the National Economic Development Office and the Royal Statistical Society.

This group agreed to hold a first, small-scale, experimental conference, which would bring together not only government, academics and business, but also the suppliers of the statistical raw material as well as those who subsequently made use of this (who may well belong to merely another division of the original supplier firm). It was agreed that the Council would organize this conference with the help of a small planning committee made up of representatives of the other sponsoring bodies. The conference took place on 28 October 1970, in the rooms of the Royal Society. About 130 people attended representing a very wide range of organizations in each of the three main sectors. The Director-General of the CBI, Mr. Campbell Adamson, gave the opening address. The three sessions into which the day was divided were chaired respectively by Andrew Shonfield, the Chairman of the SSRC, the Chairman of the CBI's Statistics Working Party, Professor Maurice Zinkin, and Professor Claus Moser, the Head of the Government Statistical Service.

Two broad topics had been selected for discussion: Problems of Confidentiality and Problems of Form-filling. For each of these a number of short papers, designed to bring out the various contrasting points of view, had been circulated beforehand and were briefly introduced by their authors. The third session consisted of an Open Forum, in which all present were invited to put questions on specific points to members of the Government Statistical Service. Finally the difficult task of summing up the diffuse and very wide-ranging series of debates fell to the Chairman of the SSRC.

Inevitably the issues raised and argued over were far from unfamiliar to many of those attending. In a conference made up of people who came expressly in their individual capacities and not as delegates, conclusive decisions on matters of policy were hardly to be expected. Its essential purpose was to foster the notion of a national 'statistics community' with enough shared interests to warrant meeting regularly for a full scale exchange of views. To this extent it can claim to have been successful; further conferences, it was agreed, should be held in future years. These would necessarily be more specialised, directed to particular segments of the overall statistics community (so that more than one a year could be possible, two could conceivably run concurrently). One obvious candidate for the subject of a 1971 conference is Social Statistics, in the light of the appearance of the first number of the CSO's *Social Trends* and the important development currently taking place in this side of the work of the Government Statistical Service. A conference on business statistics, perhaps orientated particularly towards the non-user of these, might usefully complement and balance this.

To plan this programme, and to ensure that the momentum is in no way lost, the five sponsoring bodies are to keep in being their joint committee, which will now be placed on a permanent basis, serviced by the SSRC. It is envisaged that this committee might expand its scope by setting up a number of working parties, to study in greater detail some of the more important issues identified in the course of this first conference.

Conference on price behaviour and the firm

The SSRC is co-operating with the Royal Economic Society in sponsoring a series of survey articles on applied economics. Following the publication of each of these articles, the SSRC is organising one-day conferences with the particular aim of providing an opportunity for the discussion of research needs in the areas concerned.

R.C.O. Matthews *is Drummond Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford and Chairman of the SSRC's Economics Committee.*

The second of the articles in the series was 'Price Behaviour of Firms', by Aubrey Silberston, published in the *Economic Journal,* September 1970. A conference was held on 18 December 1970. Papers on different aspects of research on price behaviour were given by Professor W.B. Reddaway, Professor D.C. Hague and Mr. Ralph Turvey, and Lord Kearton spoke on the economist's approach as seen by an industrialist.

Research on price behaviour has both positive and normative aspects. Research on the positive side — on how firms actually behave — can be based on study of statistical data, or alternatively it can be based on intensive study of individual firms by interview methods. A view expressed by a number of participants in the discussion was that the balance of effort in this country has been tilted too much to the second. Survey findings on methods of price-determination are difficult to make and difficult to evaluate. Many firms regard this as a sensitive area; and even if they are forthcoming, they may simply not be able to boil down the description of the complicated process of decision making into the categories the economist wants. Some interesting findings from this kind of research were reported at the conference, and it was agreed to be a necessary supplement to purely statistical work. But not much was said about ways of strengthening the methodology.

Suggestions for statistical research were more concrete. There have been relatively few econometric studies of price formation in this country. The raw material, on the other hand, is fairly abundant. For example, the data now available from company reports on turnover, employment and employee compensation may make it possible to build a bridge between two types of work done in the past: research on profitability and asset growth at the company level, and research on productivity and prices at the industry level. Such research should look at price behaviour both in the firm and in the industry not as an isolated topic but in the context of its relation to other variables. Although the data position has much improved, more could be done. Reference was made to data published by the Inland Revenue in 1952, but not subsequently repeated, classifying companies according to their percentage of profits to sales. Annual presentation of these data would provide material relevant to a host of problems.

On the normative side, the economist dealing with pricing problems, whether as an academic critic or as a member of the Prices and Incomes Board or the Monopolies Commission or as a business consultant, is frequently acting less as a researcher than as a practitioner. A major question is whether the research underpinnings of his discipline are strong enough to justify his prescriptions. Is the impatience sometimes felt by industrialists at economists' incursions into this area just a reflection of the 'hands-off' reaction anyone experiences when criticised? Or does it point to some real failure of economists to come to grips with the complexities of industrial life?

One view is that the principles the economist brings to bear are sound enough, but that the application of them in a particular instance requires more detailed knowledge, for example of cost structures, than an outsider can have, or at least is allowed to have.

A second view is that the principles themselves are inappropriate. Principles derived from a model of perfect competition may not be helpful in prescribing

socially optimal policies if monopolistic elements are inherent in the industry. Likewise a static equilibrium model provides no clear guide to optimum pricing in a science-based industry where the limited life-cycle of individual products is a central feature.

A third, more extreme, view was also put forward and was hotly debated, namely that each situation is so individual that no general public interest criteria on pricing can be any use as guides to action in a particular case. Flair is agreed to be what is needed for success in business; is not the same likely to be true of the pursuit of the social optimum? And is there any presumption that economists possess such flair? In any case, wrong pricing policy is scarcely the most important form of management inadequacy, and matters are unlikely to be improved by focussing attention on it in isolation.

Granted the difficulties, and granted the need to see pricing policy in a wider context, definition of public interest criteria in pricing cannot be avoided in some areas – at the very least, in nationalised industries and where there is monopoly – and the task is to do it better. Economists' prescriptions may sometimes have been ill-informed, not to say contradictory. They will never be infallible. But the better our understanding of the way the system actually works, the more sensible will be our prescriptions, and the more sensible will be our recommendations on which are the areas where prescription is needed. Good positive research is thus the basis for good normative prescriptions. This conclusion has relevance not only to economic researchers but also to the industrialists on whose co-operation and good will the researchers in large part depend.

SSRC Survey Unit

From the first, a relatively high proportion of the research projects supported by the SSRC have involved the use of survey methods. It has long been apparent that there is a need for a central service to provide the necessary specialist help and advice on such matters to academic researchers in general, and accordingly, after detailed plans had been put forward by a special panel appointed for the purpose, the establishment of a Survey Unit was approved in February 1969.

The responsibilities of the Unit are primarily to provide academics who use, or are planning to use, survey research with aid in all stages of this work – research design, sampling, questionnaire construction, field work, data processing, and computer analysis. Possible users of the Unit's services would include people preparing applications to the SSRC for research grants, as well as those who have already received grants. Whenever possible the same services would also be available to those in local government and public bodies who are engaged in survey research. Other functions of the Unit are to stimulate and help the training of academic social scientists in survey methods, to carry out surveys which the SSRC needs to assist in its work, and broadly to contribute to advances in survey methodology. In addition to the Director (Dr Mark Abrams) two consultants have been appointed to the Unit, Dr Graham Kalton of the LSE and Dr Aubrey McKennell of Southampton University, and two full-time research officers, Mr John Hall (previously lecturer at Birmingham University) and Mr Alan Marsh (previously research officer at the University of Sussex). A member of the Unit will act as the SSRC's liaison with the SSRC Data Bank at Essex University.

An advisory Committee, which consists of representatives of the SSRC and the LSE, has been set up to advise the Director on the formulation of the research programme, take part in the appointment of academic staff and to report to the Council on the work of the Unit. The members are:

SSRC representatives:	Professor Sir Roy Allen (Chairman) Mr J.S. Downham Dr A.N. Little Mrs Margaret Stacey
LSE representatives:	Professor R.T McKenzie Professor C.A. Moser Dr A.N. Oppenheim

Much of the Unit's work so far has taken the form of advice to researchers on research design, questionnaire construction, sampling, and the use of survey organizations for field-work. It is also organising the 1971 Summer Course at Oxford on Survey Methodology (July 4 to 30 – see *Newsletter 10* for details), and has considered how the Unit can help to launch in this country a postgraduate training course in survey research comparable with the Detroit Area Study at the University of Michigan. The Unit also expects in mid-1971 to start one of its own research projects; this will be on a cross-national basis(involving partners in North America and Europe) and will, apart from its research ends, provide an 'apprenticeship' course for British graduates temporarily attached to the Unit. The LSE will be providing the Unit with valuable facilities. From mid-April 1971 the Unit will be at:– Hanover House, 73/78 High Holborn, London WC1

Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes/ Social Science Research Council

As was announced in *Newsletter 6,* this postgraduate institution for advanced study in the Sorbonne (with some 2,000 graduate students) has set up a visiting professorship to be filled by a British social scientist. The post is not primarily a lecturing one and teaching duties are limited to one seminar a week but involves active participation in the intellectual life of the institution. The post is most appropriate for someone whose research work would benefit from access to sources and colleagues in Paris. The post may be either for one full year or – more commonly – several people may hold it for lesser periods (minimum 3 months). Appointments in 1970 included Professor Tajfel (Bristol) and Professor Kedourie (LSE).

The Ecole Pratique is prepared to make a contribution to the professor's salary and living expenses in the range of £183 to £279 per month, depending on the Candidates position. Appointments are made by the institution in consulation with the SSRC. Applications for nomination for the remainder of 1971-72 or early 1972-73 should be sent to J. A. Humphreys at the SSRC, together with brief curriculum vitae, full details of present work, topic of seminar to be offered and of the research to be pursued. Though there is no formal closing date it would help to receive applications by the end of April 1971.

Notes

Indian Council of Social Science Research

The Government of India established an Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in December 1968 on the advice of the Social Science Research Committee. The Chairman of the Council is **Dr D. R. Gadgil,** and the Member-Secretary is **Shri J. P. Naik.** Like the SSRC, the ICSSR's major function is "to sponsor social science research programmes as well as research projects, and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences . . ."

For the time being, however, assistance with new research proposals is limited to relatively small projects which can be completed within a year or two. This policy will be maintained until a survey has been carried out of research work already completed in the social sciences, which will enable the ICSSR to identify priority areas for major research projects. This survey is already underway. The entire field of the social sciences has been subdivided into 98 sections, and an eminent worker in each section has been asked to review the work in his own field, and to report back to the ICSSR on the research done so far, the major trends and gaps in knowledge that are discernible, and main research programmes which should be supported. These reports will form the basis for the ICSSR's research policy. It is intended that the ICSSR will itself sponsor research in priority areas, as well as responding to proposals from institutions and individual social scientists. There is also a scheme of research fellowships, under which the ICSSR will support individual social scientists participating full-time in major approved research programmes.

Apart from the financing of research projects, the ICSSR aims to promote research in the social sciences in other ways. It hopes to act as a central clearing house for information on social science research, through liaison with Social Science Research Councils in other countries; by compiling and maintaining directories of research institutes and social scientists engaged in research in India; and by collecting and publishing information on all aspects of student research in the universities and other institutions.

Other projects which it is hoped will be undertaken are the establishment of a National Microfilm Centre and of a network of data banks and data libraries throughout the country, and a Union Catalogue of Social Science Serials.

The ICSSR also has responsibility for advising and assisting the Indian government on matters related to the social sciences; for example it gives academic clearance to research projects which non-Indian bodies or individuals propose to undertake in India.

The ICSSR welcomes enquiries and suggestions on its research programmes from anyone interested in the promotion of research in the social sciences in India; it has published booklets of general information on the ICSSR and on its research grants scheme, and also publishes a quarterly Newsletter. All these are available free of charge from the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Indian Institute of Public Administration Hostel Building, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi, 1.

SRC Transport Committee

The Science Research Council in June 1970 agreed to form a new Transport Committee. The initial aim of the Committee is to implement the broad recommendations of the Transport Panel Report, prepared under the Chairmanship of Mr D.J. Lyons (Director of the Road Research Laboratory). This report, which was circulated in draft form and accepted by the Engineering Board, will be published shortly.

The report recommends the extension of the Science Research Council's support of university activities in this field with concentration on the development of a limited number of viable multi-disciplinary groups for research and post-graduate training. Major groups are envisaged in the planning, operations and technology of transport and also smaller, more specialized groups, including one for marine transport. The main transport agencies will be looked to for advice and information in developing the programmes of these groups. Applications for the establishment of research groups are currently being assessed by the Committee, with the help of three specialist panels.

Outside this planned development, the Committee is reserving a proportion of its funds for the support of individual research workers who are able to submit sound and stimulating projects.

Since the broad pattern of development involves economics and planning, it is necessary to maintain good communications with the Social Science Research Council, and Professor Proudlove of Liverpool University has been appointed to the Committee as the SSRC's nominee.

Committee Membership

Dr A.H. Chilver (Chairman)	Vice Chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology
Professor T. Constantine	Department of Civil Engineering University of Salford
*Mr J.S. Hollings	Rolls Royce Limited (Motorcar Division, Crewe), and a member of the SRC Mechanical and Production Engineering Committee.
Mr W.N. Ismay	Milton Keynes Development Corporation
*Mr B. Laight	Hawker Siddeley Aviation and a member of the SRC Aeronautical and Civil Engineering Committee.
Dr R.S. Millard	Road Research Laboratory
Professor D.E. Newland	Dept. of Mechanical Engineering University of Sheffield
Mr. B.T. Price	Dept of the Environment (as from 18/1/71 Vickers Ltd)
Mr. P.H. Sinclare	National Ports Council
*Mr S.F. Smith	British Rail Research Centre
Professor A.S. Travis	Department of Town and Country Planning, Heriot Watt University
*Mr J.O. Tresidder	Freeman Fox, Wilbur Smith and Associates
*Professor A.A. Walters	London School of Economics
Professor T.E.H. Williams	Department of Civil Engineering, University of Southampton
Professor J.A. Proudlove	Department of Civic Design and Transport Studies, University of Liverpool and a member of the Social Science Research Council Planning Committee

Assessors

Mr J.E.A. Harrison	Research Planning Division, Dept of Trade & Industry
Mr T.A. Coombs	Mechanical Engineering Group NRDC

* Committee Members who were members of the original Transport Panel

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European Consortium for Political Research Summer School

The European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) will be sponsoring a Fourth School in Social Science Data Analysis to be held at Essex from 1 July to 5 August 1971. The main subjects to be covered will be selected from a range including regression and variance decomposition, scaling and factor analysis, casual modelling, time series analysis, matrix algebra and calculus and mathematical models.

Instruction will emphasise particularly the application of these techniques to data collections held by the School. Full supporting computer facilities will be available. The language of instruction will be English. Financial support may be available to participants from their own institutions or national Research Councils; failing such support, the Consortium may offer aid to suitable applicants. The organisers particularly wish to attract graduate students, research assistants and junior staff. Anyone interested in attending all or parts of the course should write for further particulars to Miss Rosemary Foot, Organising Secretary, Fourth Essex Summer School, Department of Government, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex.

Recent research grants

SSRC

This list contains the grants made since those announced in *Newsletter 10* (November 1970)

Aston University

Industrial Administration (A. E. B. Perrigo)
Study of role of entrepreneur in manufacturing firms, period 1955-1969 – £3,858 over 8 mths

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Belfast, Queens University

School of Library and Information Studies (A.Maltby)
Subject catalogue and breviate of Irish Parliamentary papers 1921-1970 – £1,500 over 2 yrs 3 mths

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Birmingham University

Mathematical Statistics (Professor F. Downton)
Academic and non-academic factors in the upper secondary school – £3,755 over 2 yrs

Psychology (Dr M.P. Feldman)
The investigation of interpersonal co-operative behaviour – £1,828 over 1 yr

Urban and Regional Studies (J. R. Edwards)
Social area analysis : changes in the social/spatial structure of the City of Birmingham between 1961 and 1966 – £3,069 over 1 yr 2 mths

West African Studies (Mrs M.Johnson)
Economics of the West African textile industries before 1900 – £5,353 over 3 yrs

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Bristol University

Medicine and Education (Dr E. E. Cantrell)
Attitudes of junior medical school staff towards a proposed course in teaching – £3,993 over 1 yr

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Cambridge University

Architecture (L.J.March)
Comparative and evaluative study of land use and locational patterns in British new towns – £1,928 over 1 yr

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City University

Graduate Business Centre (Professor Sir Robert Shone)
Investment and technical change with special reference to pricing – £4,000 over 2 yrs

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Conflict Research Society

(Dr M.B.Nicholson)
A simulation of a model of interacting decision processes – £3,012 over 14 mths

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Dundee University

Psychology (Dr R.A.Kennedy)
A psycholinguistic study of aspects of comprehension in reading – £7,540 over 3 yrs

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Edinburgh University

Architecture (A.Gilmour)
An appraisal of the transfer of Oslo's council housing into co-operative ownership – £927 over 3 mths

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Enfield College of Technology

Applied Social Studies (Miss P. Cook)
An investigation of sibling rivalry, its socialisation and consequences – £6,106 over 1 yr 3 mths

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Exeter University

Politics (J.Stanyer)
Local election results in England and Wales 1968 and 1969 – £450 over 8 mths

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Glasgow University

Soviet and East European Studies (Dr V. V. Kusin)
Political groupings and idealogical alignment in Czechoslovakia 1956–1970 – £250 over 7 mths

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Hull University

Geography (Dr H.W.Irving)
Pilot investigation for the neighbourhood study of Hull and Haltemprice – £263 over 4 mths

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Kent University

History (A.R.H.Copley)
The political career and thought of Chakravarti Rajagopalachari – £375 over 9 mths

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Lancaster University

Operation Research (Professor A. Mercer)
The evaluation of advertising effectiveness and other promotional activities – £1,890 over 1 yr

Religious Studies (Dr J.Krejci)
Social stratification in Czechoslovakia under the impact of economic reform – £250 over 11 mths

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Leicester College of Education

Environmental Studies (G.C.Martin)
Taxonomy of objectives for courses of inter-professional training in Colleges of Education – £750 over 8 mths

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London University

Chelsea College of Science and Technology (Professor K.W.Keohane)
A curriculum development programme in science in Colleges of Education – £38,125 over 3 yrs

Imperial College of Science and Technology, Industrial Sociology (Professor J. Woodward)
The comparative study of organisations – £87,215 over 5 yrs

Institute of Education (Professor M. Blaug)
Economics of education – £7,492 over 1 yr)

London Graduate School of Business Studies, Organisational Behaviour Research Group (Professor D.S.Pugh)
Organisational behaviour in its context – £65,000 over 3 yrs

London School of Economics, Industrial Relations (R.Lewis)
An analysis of Trade Union management legal services – £19,003 over 4 yrs

London School of Economics, Industrial Relations (Professor B.C.Roberts)
Multi-national corporations and the response of Trade Unions – £4,987 over 1½ yrs

London School of Economics, Industrial Relations (K.Thurley)
Factors in organisational changes in large public organisations – £19,000 over 2 yrs

25

Manchester University

Sociology (Professor J.C.Mitchell)
A study of urbanisation and migration in Central Africa – £300 over 2 yrs

Manchester Business School, Business Research (A.A.Strain)
Case studies of export pricing and forecasting – £3,433 over 1 yr

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National Foundation for Educational Research

(Dr S.Wiseman)
The promotion structure and career patterns in the teaching profession – £31,275 over 2 yrs

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Nottingham University

Economic and Social History (Dr H. E. Meller)
Biography of Sir Patrick Geddes – an historical assessment of his life and work – £977 over 1 yr

Geography (J.A.Dawson)
The size distribution of shops in towns of Ireland – £250 over 1 yr

Oxford University

Experimental Psychology (Dr P. E. Bryant)
The understanding of the principles of measurement in very young children £1,433 over 1 yr

Nuffield College (P.M.Williams)
Life of Hugh Gaitskell – £5,403 over 3 yrs)

Social Anthropology (Professor E. E. Evans-Pritchard and A.F.Singer)
The impact of social and cultural change on ethnic identity and tribal care studies in Persia – £3,932 over 2 yrs

St Edmunds Hall (A.I.Marsh)
Trade Union collective bargaining strategies, tactics and organisation – £7,904 over 3 yrs

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Royal Institute of International Affairs

(F.Parkinson)
Latin-American foreign policies, the Cold War and the World Powers (1945-1970) – £1,000 over 9 mths

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Sussex University

Science Policy Research (Dr E. M. Whitcombe)
The analysis and compilation of historical data relating to the problem of salinity-alkalinity in Northern India 1830-1970 – £3,000 over 1 yr

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System Research Ltd

(Dr G.Pask)
Research into the teaching of concepts of probability – £2,560 over 1 yr

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Continuation Grant

Leicester University

Education (Professor B.Simon)
The nature of classroom learning in primary schools – £1,149 over 6 mths

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Erratum

A recent research grant of £16,000 to the Child Development Research Unit (Dr J.Newson and Dr Elizabeth Newson) was recorded in Newsletter 10 under Birmingham University. It should of course have appeared under Nottingham University.

These lists contain recent grants for research in the social sciences made by the following bodies.

The Ford Foundation

Essex University

A European Inter-University consortium for political research and a programme of seminars, workshops and related activities – $272,000 over 5 yrs

Overseas Development Institute

(G.Hunter)
A comparative study of the organisations and technical assistance needed for rural communities in different stages of development, especially in rural India and East Africa – $32,400 over 2 yrs

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Oxford University

St Antony's College, Latin American Centre
To provide four scholarships annually for Latin American graduate students, stipends for visiting fellows, and research and travel funds – $160,000 over 5 yrs

Sussex University

A comparative study of British and American experience in race relations – $60,000 over 2 yrs

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Trade Policy Research Centre

A series of studies on international economic problems – $18,000 over 1 yr

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Frederick Soddy Trust

In addition to the following grants, the Trust also made a number of grants for geographical expeditions; these are not listed, but further information about all grants made by the Trust and about the Trust generally, is available from 9 The Drive, Hove, Sussex.

Cambridge University

Land Economy (R.Millman)
Land use survey of an area on the English/Scottish border – £300

London University

Institute of Education, Geographical Society
Economic survey of an area of the Sahara – £300

University College, Geography (R. J. Munton and H.Clout)
Studies in rural Norfolk – £100

Sussex University

Parish Policy Research Team (J. Ransford)
Survey of the Church's response to community needs in the area of Moulsecoomb, Brighton – £45

King Edward Hospital Fund for London

The Industrial Society

A study of communication flow in hospitals – £2,630

Leverhulme Trust Fund

London University

Bedford College (Dame Nancy Parkinson)
International educational exchanges – £6,000 over 1 yr (extension)

Birkbeck College (P. J. Barber)
Statistics course for social scientists – £1,000 over 1 yr

Loughborough University of Technology

(R. L. Cannell)
The development of education in industry – £47,000 over 5 yrs

National Council of Social Service

(Sir George Haynes)
Services for the mentally and physically disabled – £1,750 over 1 yr (extension)

Open University

(J. Tunstall)
Sociological study of the International News Agency – £20,000 over 4 yrs

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St Andrews University

(Professor P. Robson)
International economic co-operation – £22,000 over 5 yrs

Tavistock Institute of Human Relations

(Dr A. T. M. Wilson)
Family need as a criterion of social planning – £45,000 over 3 yrs

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Trade Policy Research Centre

(G. Denton)
Domestic subsidies and international trade – £17,000 over 2 yrs

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Mental Health Research Fund

Institute of Psychiatry

Psychology (Miss A. Whitehead)
A study of cognitive deficit in the elderly patient – £8,774 over 3 yrs

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Nottingham University

Psychology (D. Rutter)
A controlled experimental study of visual interaction as an aspect of social performance in schizophrenics – £5,750 over 3 yrs

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Nuffield Foundation

Birmingham University

Institute of Judicial Administration (R. H. H. White)
Study of the provision of legal services in the City of Birmingham – £22,450 over 3 yrs

Oxford University

Nuffield College (Professor E. H. Phelps Brown)
The functions of the trade union – £4,200 over 3 yrs

Small grants

Glasgow University

Politics (R. Mair)
The methods by which British social policy is fashioned – £440

London University

Institute of Commonwealth Studies (Sir Charles Jeffries)
Production of an administrative memoire on the Colonial Service – £200

London School of Economics, Social Science and Administration (Miss R. Brooke)
Advice and information services in English and Welsh county boroughs – £200 (additional grant)

University College, Faculty of Laws (G. de N. Clark)
The history of law relating to accidents – £750

Salford University

Sociology, Government and Adminstration (D. Webster)
Pilot work in connection with study of criminal networks – £150

Sheffield University

Sociological Studies (Mrs F. Wilder-Okladek)
British migrants to Australia who have returned to the UK – £450

Strathclyde University

Politics (B. Headey)
The roles of Cabinet Ministers – £120 (additional grant)

Politics (Professor R. Rose)
Study of housing in Glasgow, to examine the divergence between the objectives of politicians and administrators and the criteria adopted by housing residents – £1,000

Scottish Education Department

Dundee University

Education (A. T. Morrison)
Studies of formal and informal assessment procedures in secondary school classes – £6,991 over 3 yrs

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Edinburgh University

Adult Education (Dr J. Lowe)
A study of the role of University adult education – £6,350 over 4 yrs

Educational Sciences (A. F. McPherson)
The move from the Higher Learning Certificate to higher education – £8,562 over 3½ yrs

Glasgow University

Education (M. Roebuck)
Assessment of audio-visual packages in teaching sciences in smaller secondary schools of Highlands and Islands of Scotland – £22,635 over 4 yrs

Education (M. Roebuck)
Preliminary investigation of the usefulness of time-lapse photography in analysing class management situations – £300

Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency

(Mrs E. B. Schaffer)
A study of truancy – £330

Strathclyde University

Administration (W. R. Wilkie)
The administration of comprehensive schools – £3,020 over 2 yrs

Operational Research (Miss M. A. Brown)
Cost implications of the size and timing of secondary school building in new towns – £612 over 1 yr

Operational Research (N. L. Lawrie)
School time-tabling by computer (phase 3 of project) – £4,470 over 2 yrs 3 mths

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Scottish Home and Health Department

Edinburgh University

Nursing Studies
Nursing Research Unit to undertake operational research studies on any aspect of nursing activities throughout the National Health Service in Scotland – approx £20,000 over 7 yrs

SSRC Research Reviews

These short works have been specially commissioned by the SSRC and are published by Heinemann Educational Books. The series editor is Jeremy Mitchell, Secretary of the SSRC.

Comparability in Social Research (1969) – This series of four papers which discusses the problems of comparing survey data in the fields of education, family and household, income and occupation, was prepared by a working party set up by the British Socialogical Association and edited by Margaret Stacey. The book is published jointly by the BSA and SSRC – price 10s/50p.

The Population Census (1970) – Dr Benjamin's account of the practices and problems of the population census differs from other publications in the series in that it is a description of the structure of an important source of information for many social scientists – price 10s/50p.

Longitudinal Studies (1970) – The SSRC commissioned Dr W E Wall and Mr H L Williams of the National Foundation of Educational Research to carry out a review of longitudinal studies. The study has been published because it is a unique guide to longitudinal studies in the US, Britain and elsewhere and because its appraisal of the advantages and constraints of the longitudinal method should be of great help to social science research workers – price 18s/90p.

Research in Economic and Social History (1970) – This review, edited by Professor B Supple has been produced by the SSRC's Economic and Social History Committee (Chairman Mr H J Habakkuk) with the primary aim of surveying some of the most important aspects and problems of research, bearing in mind the particular needs of non-specialists, rather than the interests of professional economic and social historians – price 12s/60p.

Research in Political Science (1968) – This review has been produced by the SSRC's Political Science Committee (then chaired by Professor W J M MacKenzie). It is primarily concerned with the interests and needs of those who research and teach in this field in the UK. It has been the basis of a number of specific recommendations to the SSRC –price 7s 6d/37½p.

Research on International Organisation (1968) – This review was produced as a report by the Study Group on International Organisation which was set up by the SSRC's Next Thirty Years Committee. Its intention is to outline research in International Organisation, discuss possible future problems, and indicate the necessary research to illuminate these problems – price 7s 6d/37½p.

Research in Social Anthropology (1968) – Material provided by members of the SSRC's Social Anthropology Committee (then chaired by Professor R W Firth) provides the basis for this review. The book covers scope and method of research, current research themes, current research areas, general research trends and resources and needs in social anthropology– price 7s 6d/37½p.

Social Research on Automation (1968) – This research review was produced by the Automation Panel (Chairman Dr A T Welford) of the SRC and should prove useful not only to research workers, but also to those meeting problems of automation in practical situations and to those framing and implementing policies regarding technological change and its social implications – price 7s 6d/37½p.

Research on Poverty (1968) – The SSRC's Poverty Panel (Chairman Professor D V Donnison) produced this review which deals with research on poverty in Britain, and examines ideas, methods and organisation in this field – price 5s/25p.

Would you like to join the SSRC?

The SSRC is likely to have a number of vacancies for staff during 1971 and the early part of 1972 to work in the Research Grant and Committee Division of the Council's Headquarters in London. Ideally, we would like to hear from young graduates in the social sciences with some relevant postgraduate experience or training, but applications would be considered from students expecting to graduate in 1971. The salary scale is £1,162–1,982 (plus £125 London allowance).

If you would like to be considered for a post of this kind and to have further information about the duties involved, please write to the Establishment Officer, Social Science Research Council, State House, High Holborn, London WC1, providing a brief curriculum vitae.

Signed articles in the SSRC Newsletter contain the views of their authors which are not necessarily those of the Council. Anyone wanting further information should contact authors or organisations direct.

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